

Armistice Extended Another Month by Russians



The



World.



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CLOSE THEATRES AND ALL INDUSTRIES THREE DAYS A WEEK, COAL-SAVING PLAN

BALTIC PORTS REOPENED BY FIRST PEACE AGREEMENT REPORTED SIGNED BY TROTZKY

Bolshevik Delegation Yields to Berlin and Consents to a Renewal of Negotiations Regardless of Allies — Ukrainians Are Taking Part.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 12.—Acceptance by the Central Powers of Foreign Minister Trotsky's proposal to continue the Russo-German armistice on all fronts for an additional month was formally announced to-day.

The armistice heretofore agreed upon expired to-day.

First Agreement Reached Opens Ports on the Baltic.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A report has been received in Harpenden, according to a despatch for the Morning Post from Stockholm, that Admiral Selensky has telegraphed from Riga informing the Russian naval authorities at Heligoland that an agreement has been made at Brest-Litovsk regarding the opening of Riga harbor to traffic. It is added that the Russians and Germans have reached an agreement to open all Baltic ports.

Riga is a Finnish seaport on an arm of the Gulf of Bothnia. It is 35 miles northwest of Åbo.

TROTZKY CONSENTS TO RENEW NEGOTIATIONS AT BREST-LITOVSK

Leaves Germany No Excuse for Breaking Off Efforts to Restore Peace.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 12.—Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, at the conference at Brest-Litovsk yesterday said that in order not to leave any possibility in the fight for peace unutilized the Russian delegation accepted the demand that the negotiations be continued at Brest-Litovsk.

The chairman of the Russian delegation said that in full accord with their former resolution, the Russians desired to continue the peace negotiations, quite apart from the fact whether or not the Entente Powers participated.

Trotsky said he had noted the statement of the Central Powers that the basis of a general peace as formulated in their declaration of Dec. 26, was null and void, and added:

"We adhere to the principles of democratic peace as proclaimed by us."

Referring to the objection raised by the Central Powers that the transferring of the negotiations to Stockholm or some other neutral point, as requested by Russia, might enable the Entente nations to interfere, Mr. Trotsky said the Bolshevik Government had been consistent and independent in its peace policy, and that there was no reason to assume that the conclusion of peace might be successfully opposed on neutral soil than in Petrograd.

"As for the fear of the Central Powers that the Entente nations might endeavor behind the scenes to hinder the conclusion of peace, Mr. Trotsky declared the Bolshevik policy was conducted without the secret methods of the old diplomacy which

BOLSHEVIK ORGAN CALLS WILSON GREATEST HYPOCRITE IN HISTORY

President Heads a Rapacious American Imperialism, Says Pravda of Petrograd.

PETROGRAD, Friday, Jan. 11.—The Bolshevik newspaper, Pravda, in commenting on President Wilson's address to Congress, describes the President as the head of a rapacious American imperialism and as the greatest hypocrite in history.

BOLSHEVIKI IN MINORITY IN RUSSIAN ASSEMBLY

Trotsky's Party Controls Only 158 Out of the 510 Delegates So Far Elected.

PETROGRAD, Friday, Jan. 11.—Reports have been received showing the election of 510 delegates to the Constituent Assembly.

Those known to have been elected include 201 Social Revolutionaries and 158 Bolsheviks.

NEW PEACE MOVE BY POPE IS REPORTED FROM ROME

Pontiff Said to Be Trying to Persuade Austria to Influence Kaiser.

ROME, Jan. 12 (United Press).—Information that Pope Benedict had diplomatically called attention of Emperor Charles of Austria to President Wilson's war aims, and suggested that he seek to influence the Kaiser's consideration of these peace terms was made in influential Vatican circles to-day.

SPANISH SHIP TORPEDOED; CREATES ANOTHER CRISIS

Twenty-Two of Vessel's Crew Missing and Energetic Protest Is Sent to Berlin.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—Torpedoing of the Spanish steamer Joaquin Balboa, laden with food and supplies to the United States, announced to-day, created another crisis in Spanish-German relations.

GERMAN PAPERS CHANGING VIEWS ON WILSON SPEECH

Concede Now It Contains Proposals That Furnish Bases of Negotiations.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 12.—A column view upon President Wilson's statements of the American war aims is taken by the German papers arriving here to-day.

"Compared with his previous pronouncements, President Wilson's recent address to Congress seems an example of statesmanlike moderation," says the Berlin Socialist newspaper Vorwarts.

"It is a beautiful, sincere program of world peace," continues the Socialist organ, "but we must be on guard against too ready a confidence. We cannot welcome Mr. Wilson's utterances enthusiastically without testing what he means."

"We never stood behind our statesmen for any other purpose than to exercise pressure from the rear in the direction of peace. We shall continue to do so, and if the workers of other countries do the same then a general world peace will be attained at no distant date."

The Frankfurter Zeitung, while dissenting from many points in President Wilson's message, says the document seems inspired by the desire which also animates Germany—to avoid further bloodshed.

"If our enemies desire to convert their words into deeds," the newspaper continues, "and if President Wilson is able to induce the Entente to make similar concessions then indeed the basis for conversations with a view to ending the war is supplied."

This paper dissents entirely from President Wilson's position regarding Alsace-Lorraine, possession of which, it asserts, is indispensable to Germany's national integrity and freedom, but it expresses the opinion that Mr. Wilson, like Premier Lloyd George, intentionally phrased his reference to the Alsace-Lorraine question in a manner not intended to convey the idea of territorial accretions by France.

"President Wilson's programme adds a number of points upon which agreement could be based," says the Frankfurter Zeitung. "For instance, the freedom of the seas, the abolition of economic barriers, equality of commercial conditions, the reduction of armaments, the evacuation of Belgium and the foundation of a league of nations. Other points are entirely unobjectionable. It is impossible to see how the adjustment of the Italian frontiers and the compensation of Austria-Hungary, and it insists that the German colonies must be returned."

"We, on our part," it urges, "should not allow the President's approach regarding the lack of clearness and definiteness of our war aims to constitute a ground for our allies must state them clearly now, define their aims."

The greater part of the Berlin newspapers printed the President's address fully. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung printed only the fourteen points and the Hamburger Nachrichten only the fourteen points and the concluding portion of the speech.

The Cologne paper Germania printed a summary of the address with special attention to the fourteen points. The Cologne paper Germania printed a summary of the address with special attention to the fourteen points.

FIVE U. S. FLYERS BLOW UP GERMAN WAR WORKS IN RAID ON TWO TOWNS NEAR VERDUN

"Cream Puffs" Burst Around Them as They Bomb Rombach and Ludwigshafen.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 12.—United Press.

These were American boys who dodged the Hocha airplanes, laughed at the German anti-aircraft guns and launched bombs over Rombach and Ludwigshafen in broad daylight a few days ago, as reported in the French communiques.

They were Joseph Wilson of Wheeling, W. Va., formerly a Presbyterian minister; Bob Lehr, Albion, Neb., ex-member of a State championship basketball team; Charles Kinsolving and Charles Kergood of Philadelphia, and George Kyle of Portland, Ore. All are corporals in the French Army, awaiting transfer to the United States flying corps.

Seated in a tiny room of their little shack these aviators told to-day how they had been blowing up munitions plants and important railway depots behind the German lines.

"The old Boche almost got me," said Lehr, knocking wood as he said it. "In flying formation we crossed the lines near Verdun at a height of about three miles."

"It was difficult to recognize landmarks, owing to the snow, but we had been over the same route so often that it was almost possible to reach our objectives by letting our machines go by compass and telling them rate for a certain number of minutes."

"Just this side of Rombach my engine died. I pulled every lever within reach trying to make it pick up. No result. I began to yell. My formation was unable to help me. They continued their flight. I turned and shouted to the observer behind me:

"It's all off, kid. It looks like we were through."

"I dropped about a mile, looking for a good landing place. Then the engine coughed, kicked, and picked up. By then the other machines had already dropped their bombs on Rombach and had proceeded to Ludwigshafen. I climbed back to about three miles and circled Rombach."

"I could see the railway station and the munition plant burning. Dense smoke was rising. Hot shrapnel and cream puffs were falling near me. I took aim and let fly with my bombs over the railway station. Then I flew back and re-crossed the lines at Verdun, and descended a few miles from the real lines, when my engine again balked owing to the cold."

Kyle dropped eight bombs over the Ludwigshafen munition plant, despite the fact that sky-anti-aircraft guns were firing the sky with leaden puffs.

"The Fritzies' anti-aircraft guns weren't bothersome," he said. "Most of the shrapnel burst underneath, beneath our machines."

"After circling Ludwigshafen we took careful observation and dropped bombs squarely on our objective, then flitted back, maintaining all formation. The German patrols did not approach us."

"When I landed I found my observer unconscious. He had fainted from the cold, but he ought to have known better than to have gone without his overcoat. I told him before starting that he ought to be surrounded a sort of 'atmosphere'."

U. S. ARMY CAPTAIN ROBS CAMP BANK, KILLS 4, INJURES 1

Wounded Man Is Revived and Gives Name of Lone Bandit — \$11,000 Booty.

CAMP FUNSTON, Kan., Jan. 12.—

Keeney Wornall of Kansas City, the only survivor of five men who were in the army bank here last night when the institution was robbed, today told the authorities the robber was an army captain whom he recognized, it was announced this afternoon. It is understood he gave the officer's name.

According to Wornall, an insolent knock at the door of the bank building at 8:30 o'clock last night caused them to admit a man in uniform, who immediately covered them with a revolver. He then commanded Wornall to tie the hands of the others, after which the bandit tied Wornall's hands. Wornall said the man then picked up an axe from the floor and began raising blows upon the heads and faces of the helpless men.

C. P. Winters, Vice-President of the National Reserve Bank of Kansas City and cashier of the army bank, was the first man attacked. O. M. Hill and Carl Orshon, clerks, were next struck down, after which the man attacked Wornall and John Jewell of Springfield.

Wornall was discovered by a sentry wandering about the camp. The sentry gave the alarm and a detail went to the bank building, where the bodies of Wornall's companions were found.

Chelson's father, a Kansas City contractor, who is building a new bank building at the camp, went to the bank about the time the murders were committed. He found the door locked and called out to Winters. The murderer must have answered for Winters, for he told Chelson to return to-day. When Chelson arrived that the matter was important, he says, a voice replied: "Please go away. I'll come to the bank and talk to you in just a few minutes."

Just how much money the robber obtained was not announced. Today is payday for the camp and it is supposed that there was an unusually large amount of cash on hand. The estimate is about \$11,000.

Within twenty minutes after the murders were discovered, Camp Funston was isolated and today a heavily armed guard surrounded the entire area with orders to shoot to kill any persons who attempted to enter or leave the camp by stealth.

All of the public buildings were filled with soldiers who were not allowed to go from one place to another. Military guards were stationed at the depots. Every military unit in camp was ordered to make a "check roll" which accounts for every man not only by name but by being recognized by his superior officers.

Yesterday was the coldest day of the year at Camp Funston, the thermometer registering 22 degrees below zero, and it is said that as a result the number of sentries and guards had been reduced to the minimum.

"TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 12.—Gov. Cooper has offered a reward of \$100 each for the capture or information leading to the capture of the man or men who last night murdered four men and wounded a fifth and robbed the army bank at the reservation at Camp Funston."

Garfield Orders Fuel to Be Sent to Ohio and Michigan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Fuel Administrator Garfield today ordered that 100,000 tons of coal be sent to Ohio and Michigan, because of the shortage of coal in those States.

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FUEL ADMINISTRATORS URGE GARFIELD TO ORDER DRASTIC SHUT DOWN ALL OVER EAST

Conference Here Results in Plan for Part-Time Closing in New York, New England, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware.

After a four-hour conference between P. B. Noyes, plenipotentiary of Coal Administrator Garfield, Albert H. Wiggin and other Fuel Administrators, it was decided this afternoon to recommend to Dr. Garfield that three holidays a week for the next three months be taken by practically every industry and all places of amusements in New York, New England, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware to conserve fuel.

Mr. Noyes, whose title is Chief of the National Conservation Bureau at Washington, said that he would get in communication with Dr. Garfield over the long distance telephone at once and would meet the Administrators at the Union League Club at 10 o'clock to-night and give them his superior's decision.

BELOW ZERO WAVE DUE TO HIT NEW YORK TO-NIGHT

Arctic Weather Predicted for Tomorrow—Many Hurt as Rain-Storm Sweeps City.

New York will be in the grip of a new cold wave tonight. The Weather Bureau predicts that the mercury will sink below zero and that the descent may be swift enough to catch the household crowds from the theaters this evening. Chills from the West are bringing the cold, which will continue to-morrow and Monday. After that there will be a slowly rising temperature for several days.

At 5 o'clock this morning the mercury stood at 45 above and the thaw continued until mid-afternoon, covering the streets with water and threatening a dangerously slippery surface when the freeze comes.

Potential rain arrived this morning on the wings of a gale, and the snow that had been falling here since a o'clock last evening melted away, leaving little lakes in everybody's path. Lightning accompanied by heavy thunder, illumined the city and its environs. Many persons were injured by falling or by objects swept by the wind.

THREE OCEAN STEAMERS BLOWN ASHORE BY GALE

Hard and Fast Aground, but None of Them Is Believed To Be in Serious Danger.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 12.—The early night gale which swept this coast last night drove three ocean steamers aground in the harbor here.

The ships are hard and fast but none is thought to be in serious danger. The storm has completely tied up all shipping at this port.

PNEUMONIA TOLL HIGHER.

According to figures announced to-day by Dr. Charles P. Baldwin, director of the Bureau of Public Health Education of the Department of Health, there has been an increase in the number of deaths from pneumonia during the last week over that of the previous week.

Deaths from the disease during the week ending Jan. 10 were 100, as compared with 90 for the week ending Jan. 3. The toll for the week ending Jan. 10 was 100, as compared with 90 for the week ending Jan. 3.

NECESSARY ORDER SHOULD COME FROM WASHINGTON.

"We have urged that, in order to get prompt results, the necessary orders should come from Washington with regard to conservation measures to apply to that entire territory. Mr. Noyes agreed with us in regard to the necessity of prompt action and believes that it will be necessary to make fuel restrictions on the industries."

Mr. Wiggin said that at the meeting the advisability of closing the theaters and all places of amusements in New York, New England, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware to conserve fuel.

Mr. Noyes, whose title is Chief of the National Conservation Bureau at Washington, said that he would get in communication with Dr. Garfield over the long distance telephone at once and would meet the Administrators at the Union League Club at 10 o'clock to-night and give them his superior's decision.

UNWILLING TO MAKE RULE FOR NEW YORK ALONE.

The purpose of the conference, as outlined in advance by Mr. Wiggin, was to go over the whole coal situation in New York, with special reference to its place in the national shortage condition. More particularly, Wiggin and his associates wish to know whether or not Dr. Garfield favors the imposition of nation-wide limitations upon places of amusement, such as the local Fuel Administration think it necessary to enforce in New York.

It was made very plain to Dr. Garfield that two representatives of the heads of the coal conservation system were unwilling to impose